HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1823. No 161.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are prid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

. Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

☞ **The Rev. Mr. Robert Davis** will preach at St. Mary's chapel (below Hillsborough) on Easter Sunday next.
March 4. 60—

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Wake county, North-Carolina, on Neuse river, sixteen miles north of Raleigh, a negro fellow named *LEWIS*, about twenty-three years old, of a dark complexion, and spare make, though of tolerable size, height not particularly recollected; he has sound white fore teeth, his neck somewhat longer than common, and the white of his eyes clearer than usual for negroes; his back has some marks of the switch. He is a negro of a tolerably good countenance, active in almost any farming business, and a good distiller. It is supposed he went off on a bay mare, forward with foal, tolerably old, and has a knot on her back. This negro formerly belonged to the estate of John Cabe, esq. of Orange county. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a freeman, and has probably procured a free pass. He ran away in the year 1819, while the property of Mr. Cabe, deceased, and spent the most of his time in the towns of Milton and Oxford, and passed as a freeman by the name of Lewis Petteford. Any person that will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or commit him to jail so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid. A liberal reward also will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid, for the nag he went away on.

Benjamin Rogers.
March 4. 60—tf

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John G. Coe, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Tuesday the second day of Orange county Superior Court, at the Market House in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, or bank accommodation, to suit the purchaser, one moiety of a tract of land on the waters of Stinking Quarter creek, in Orange county, adjoining the lands of William Sharp, and others, and late the property of John Sharp.

James Webb, *Trustee.*
Hillsborough, Feb. 20. 59—3w

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand for six dollars, drawn by William Cumming in favour of Samuel Craig of Polly, and signed over by said Craig to William N. Pratt & Co.; which note became due the 22d of December, 1818 All persons are therefore hereby forewarned trading for the same. The note was given into my hands for collection, and it probably may be in the possession of some justice in Hillsborough; should this be the case, it is requested that it may be returned to the sub criber.

Joseph Allison.
Feb. 13. 58—3w

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.
January 1. 52—tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.
Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—tf

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, *FOR SALE.*

DR. O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.
Oct. 16. 40—tf

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N.C.
Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 48—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT's

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

M'Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

THE subscribers having established a

Black-smith's Shop

in this town, nearly opposite to Wm. Huntington's store, are ready to perform all such work as may be presented in that line. Their prices are the same as blacksmith's work was done for at Mr Kirkland's shop during the last year.

Wm. Huntington & Co.
Jan. 28. 55—3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 22.

Mr. Plumer, of New Hampshire, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill concerning stamps, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Lou. it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing steam batteries for the defence of the river Mississippi.

The engrossed bill, extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army; and an engrossed bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823; were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill from the senate "making an appropriation for the repair of the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling," was read a third time, and passed, 75 to 45.

On motion to amend the title of this bill so as to make it comport with the amendment yesterday made to the first section of the bill, by striking out *national*, and inserting *public*, it was decided affirmatively—ayes 63, noes 56.

The bill was then sent to the senate for its concurrence.

Mr. Little (leave being granted) presented a memorial from eighty enterprising farmers and mechanics within his district, praying congress to pass the bill, now on the clerk's table, for the occupation of the mouth of Columbia river, intimating their wish to remove thither, for the improvement of that country and of their own condition; which was orderd to lie on the table.

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, embracing certain Indian appropriations, and concurred in all the amendments made to it in the committee, except an item of appropriation of 90,000 dollars for the contingent expenses of the Indian department, and another appropriating 50,000 dollars for the extinction of the Indian title to certain reservation of land within the state of Georgia, made under the treaties 1817, 19, and 21, with the Creek and Cherokee Indians.

Upon the item of appropriation of ninety thousand dollars for the contingent expenses of the Indian department, excepted by Mr. Cocke from the several amendments agreed to in the house to the above bill, a debate arose, in the course of which it was opposed by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Floyd, and supported by Mr. McLane and Mr. Vance.

Mr. Cocke moved to lay the bill on the table, accompanying his motion with some remarks on the character of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Indian department; which motion was negatived.

The debate was resumed. Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Jones spoke in favor of the appropriation, and Mr. Floyd against it.

The question on concurring with the committee in this amendment was then taken, and agreed to.

A debate arose on the second excepted item of the appropriation; of fifty thousand dollars for the extinction of Indian titles to land in Georgia; in the course of which it was opposed, on the ground of the inexpediency of the measure of making these extinctions, by Mr. Allen, of Mass. and Mr. Metcalf, and defended by Mr. Tattnall.

Mr. Williamson, considering this a very important question, required on it the yeas and nays; in which he was not supported in his call.

The debate was renewed. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Reid of Geo. and Mr. Gilmer, supported the amendment, and Mr. Cook spoke against it.

Mr. Williamson, expressing a wish to deliver his sentiments on this subject, conceiving it a very important one, and the hour being now late, moved to adjourn; and,

On the question to agree thereto, it was negatived—ayes 53, noes 93.

Mr. Williamson then continued the debate against the amendment, followed on the same side by Mr. Ingham and replied to by Mr. Metcalfe.

Before taking the question—

The house adjourned at half past 5.

Monday, February 24.

Mr. Fuller, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to authorize the purchase of two powder magazines, and the land connected therewith, near the navy yard in Brooklyn, in N. York; which was read a 1st and 2d time; and, after some conversation, on the character of the bill and the expediency of the measure, between Mr. Newton, Mr. Cocke, and Mr. Fuller, in which Mr. Cocke opposed the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The house, on motion of Mr. Newton, of Virginia, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to abolish the office of measurer in the several ports of entry in the United States.

A debate arose on the principle of this bill, in which those who defended the bill contended that a saving of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, would be effected to the government by passing the bill, without any prejudice to the revenue or to the public interest; while those who opposed the bill argued that a saving might accrue to the revenue by abolishing this office in the small ports, but that it would be detrimental to the revenue and prejudicial to the mercantile interest, if the abolition were to apply to the large ports of the United States.

Two or three motions were made, only with a view, by the movers, of obtaining further information on the subject, to lay the bill on the table; which motions were severally negatived.

Those who engaged in the discussion were Mr. Newton, Mr. McKim, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Little, Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Hill, in favor of the abolition of the office of measurer, and Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Colden, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Poinsett, and Mr. Morgan, in earnest opposition to it.

Mr. Hamilton then proposed the following amendment to the bill:

"*Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be extended to the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans."

Mr. Hill spoke against the amendment.

M. Barstow, of Mass. proposed to amend the amendment by inserting "Salem" as one of the excepted ports.

This motion was negatived.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Hamilton was also negatived.

Mr. Cambreleng, believing this to be an important measure, and being himself opposed to it, wished to record his vote upon it, and therefore required the yeas and nays on the question of engrossing it for a third reading.

Mr. Condict then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely; which motion was decided in the negative.

Some further conversation took place, in which Mr. Johnston, of Lou. Mr. Little, Mr. McKim, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Mallary, Mr. Durfee, Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Tomlinson, engaged.

The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 99 nays 47.

So the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill, entitled "An act supplementary to, and to amend an act, entitled, "an act, to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, 1799, and for other purposes, returned from the senate with sundry amendments, and subsequently reported upon by the committee of ways and means, to whom the bill and amendments were referred, was, by unanimous consent, taken up, and the report of the committee, recommending the agreement of the house to some, and its disagreement to others, was concurred in, and the bill was then returned to the senate.

The engrossed bill concerning stamps, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The amendment proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled "an act for laying out and making a road from the lower rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut western reserve in the state of Ohio, agreeable to the provisions of the treaty of Brownstown," were read and concurred in by the house.

The house again resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, the question pending being on concurring in an amendment of the committee of the whole appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the extinguishment of certain Indian titles to land in the state of Georgia, made to the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the U. States for the year 1823.

The discussion of this amendment was renewed, and occupied a considerable portion of the day. Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Cook, Mr. Allen, of Mass. and Mr. Jones, of Tenn. speaking against granting the appropriation, and Mr. A. Smyth, of Virginia, Mr. McLane, Mr. Reid, of Geo. and Mr. Dwight, in support of it.

The question was then taken on concurring, by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:—yeas 70, nayes 73.

The amendment being thus rejected,

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Taylor moved that when this house adjourn, it adjourn to meet at six o'clock this evening. In this motion Mr. T. was supported by Mr. McLane, and opposed by Mr. Rhea.

Before the question was taken on this motion—

Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, moved that the house do now adjourn; which motion prevailed—ayes 60.

And then the house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Tuesday, February 25.

The speaker presented a memorial of Enrico Caucisi, statuary, setting forth that he has completed a design of an alto relievo for the centre building of the capitol, representing the landing of Columbus on the new continent; also, one destined for the east portico of the capitol, and praying that he may be employed to execute these works in marble; as, also, to execute in marble the colossal statute, representing the genius of the constitution, which is now plated, of plaister, over the speaker's chair; which memorial was referred to the committee on public buildings.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on public lands, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal so much of an act passed the 18th day of April, 1806, as limits the price of certain lands in the state of Tennessee," reported the same without amendment; and it was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bills of the following titles:

A bill further to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia;

The bill to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces; and

The bill making the gold coins of G. Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

These bills being then taken up in the house, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house, on motion of Mr. Rankin, next took up the bill further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled an act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, prior to the 1st July, 1820," and, after agreeing to several amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Rankin, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house, pursuant to a motion of Mr. Taylor to that effect, agreed to have a recess of two hours from 4 o'clock this afternoon, to meet again at six.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton were re-elected printers to the next congress—yeas 102.

Mr. Ball made an unsuccessful motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the item of appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the extinguishment of Indian titles to certain reserved sections of land in the state of Georgia. The vote upon this motion was, ayes 52, noes 59.

The engrossed bill "to abolish the office of measurer" being on its passage to a third reading—

Mr. Wood, of N. Y. rose up to protest against the passage of this bill, for reasons which he submitted at some length. He was replied to by Mr. M'Kim and Mr. Tomlinson; when,

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative. The bill having passed, it was sent to the senate for its concurrence.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, &c. was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for its concurrence.

The house, on motion of Mr. McLane, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor, of New York, in the chair, resuming the consideration of the bill last under examination in that committee.

The question pending before the committee was on agreeing to an appropriation of fifty-eight thousand dollars for the further continuation of Fort Delaware on the Pea Patch.

Some explanation on this point took place between Mr. Cocke and Mr. McLane, Mr. C. opposing the appropriation, and Mr. McL. supporting it.

On the question to make this appropriation, it was determined in the affirmative.

The item of forty-six thousand dollars for Fort Washington, was next taken up.

Upon this item a debate arose, in which Mr. Tracy earnestly opposed the appropriation, supported by Mr. Cocke, and Mr. McLane as earnestly advocated the appropriation.

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of April next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said land for the years 1819 and 1820, with the cost of advertising, &c. &c.

Party's Names.	By whom given in.	No. of acres	For what year due.	Situation
James Bass,	self,	220	1820	Mary's creek.
Ezekiel Brewer,	self,	701½	1820	Cain creek.
Wm. Bradshaw, sen.	self,	238 2 pls	1819 and 1820	Haw creek.
Samuel Bradshaw,	self,	240 1	1820	Meadow creek.
William Brooks,	self,	110	1819	
Francis Child,	self,	440	1820	Cain creek.
Benjamin Crutchfield,	self,	351	1819	Cain creek.
Ditto,	self,	150	1820	Cain creek.
Henry Crutchfield,	self,	117	1820	Cain creek.
Witsman Conrad,	self, 1820 not listed,	174	1819	
Mark Gibson,	self,	67	1820	Cain creek.
James Hamlet,	self,	226	1819	
Thomas Howard, jr.	self,	156 1	1819	
John M'Daniel, sen.	self,	401	1820	Varnel's creek.
Alexander M'Daniel,	John M'Daniel, sen.	72 1	1819 and 1820	Varnel's creek.
James Minnis,	self,	186 2	1819 and 1820	Collin's creek.
Archibald Nicholson,	self,	195 3	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel O'Daniel,	James O'Daniel and self,	105 3	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Margaret Pickard,	self,	366	1820	Cain creek.
Michael Pickard,	self,	248 1	1820	Clendenin's creek.
Samuel Stewart, sen.	self,	310	1819 and 1820	Meadow creek.
William Sykes,	self,	96	1820	Collin's creek.
William Turner,	self,	103	1819	
Peter Williams,	self,	167	1819 and 1820	
John Workman, jr.	self,	90	1820	Haw river.
Thomas Workman,	self,	150	1819	

George Clancy, *Deputy Sheriff.*
February 26. Price adv. $ 13 06 60—3w

The appropriation was agreed to.

The remaining items of appropriation received the sanction of the committee, almost without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Tomlinson moved to amend the bill, by inserting at the end of it an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to the annual appropriation for arming the militia of the U. States.

Hereupon a discussion arose, in which Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Hubbird, and Mr. Burrows, supported the appropriation, and Mr. Bassett, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Rhea, opposed it.

On the motion of agreeing to the amendment, it was determined in the affirmative—ayes 63, noes 45.

Mr. Stewart moved the following amendment:

"For enabling the president of the United States to employ a competent number of military or topographical engineers to ascertain the practicability and probable expense of uniting the waters of the Potomac and Ohio by a canal, the sum of three thousand dollars."

The amendment having been read, Mr. Stewart delivered, at considerable length, his views of the policy of making this appropriation.

Mr. Wright spoke against the appropriation, on general constitutional ground.

Mr. Stewart, at the intance of Mr. Mercer, withdrew his amendment, that the bill might not be embarrassed by its introduction.

The committee rose, and reported the bill as amended; and,

Before coming to any determination on the amendment made to the bill,

The house adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At six o'clock the house resumed its sitting.

The house took up the bill making appropriations for fortifications, with the amendments made to it in committee, and agreed to all the amendments, except the item of 20,000 dollars in addition to the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for arming the militia of the United States, and another of forty-six thousand dollars for Fort Washington.

On the question to concur with the committee in the amendment appropriating forty-six thousand dollars for Fort Washington, on the Maryland bank of the Potomac river, Mr. Tracy, (who made the exception,) and Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, spoke against the appropriation, and Mr. McLane, and Mr. Little supported it.

Mr. Cocke, wishing to record his vote upon this subject, called for the yeas and nays, in which call he was not sustained by a sufficient number of members.

The debate was renewed. Mr. Floyd addressed the chair against the appropriation, and Mr. Whipple stated the reasons which would induce him to vote for it.

The question on concurring with the committee to this excepted amendment was taken, and agreed to—ayes 74, noes 32.

On the question to concur in the second excepted item, Mr. Rhea, who made this exception, gave the reasons why he did so.

[The object of this appropriation is to enable the government to contract with Messrs. North and Starr, two manufacturers of arms in the state of Connecticut, for the supply of a certain quantity of arms, to enable them to make which, they have, under inducements held out by the government, gone to considerable expense in enlarging their establishment, &c.]

Mr. Cocke called for the yeas and nays on this subject.

In this call Mr. C. was not sustained.

The discussion was revived by Mr. Floyd, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Walworth, in favor of the appropriation, and Mr. Wood, Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Rhea, against it.

Mr. Rhea then moved to strike out *twenty* and insert *one hundred*, so as to make the amendment read *one hundred thousad dollars*, in addition to the annual appropriation for arming the militia, &c. This motion was negatived.

The debate was renewed—Mr. Woodcock against the appropriation, and Mr. Tomlinson in aid of it.

The question on concurring in the amendment was then taken by ayes and noes and determined in the affirmative—ayes 76, noes 55.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The speaker communicated a letter from the president of the United States, transmitting the annual returns of the militia of the U. States; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house on motion of Mr. McLane, then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Walworth in the chair.

The committee on motion of Mr. McLane, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for carrying into effect the convention of navigation and commerce, between the U. States and France, concluded at Washington, June 24, 1822; and the bill was read through by sections, without objection or amendment.

The committee then took up the bill to amend the ordinance, and act of congress for the government of the territory of Michigan; and went through that bill.

The committee next, on motion of Mr. Plumer, of N. H. took up the bill to amend the act for organizing the government of the territory of Florida; to which several amendments were made, on motion of Mr. Hernandez and others.

These bills were then reported to the house and the two first of them were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Before the Florida bill was acted upon—

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 26.

Mr. Plumer, of N. Hampshire, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill respecting piracy.

[The object of this bill is to extend to the district courts of the United States, where there are no circuit courts, the jurisdiction and authority as is given to the circuit courts under the act of congress, passed in the year 1820.]

The bill was twice read and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Mr. Metcalf made a successful motion to take up a report in the case of certain Florida Indians.

The report being before the house, and the question being to concur in the resolution appended to the report,

Mr. Metcalf moved to amend the resolution so as to make it a *joint* resolution. This motion was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, substantially in the following words:

Resolved, &c. That the president of the United States be authorised and requested to commence a system of operations for the gradual and ultimate amelioration of the condition of the Indians in Florida, allowing him to exercise and pursue his own judgment as to the manner or mode of doing it, and to communicate to this house as soon as may be, after the commencement of the next session, the progress and result of his proceedings therein.

Engrossed bills of the following titles, to wit: "A bill to amend the ordinance and acts of congress for the government of the territory of Michigan;" "a bill further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st July, 1820;" the bill "to provide for carrying into effect the convention of navigation and commerce, between the United States and France, concluded at Washington, June 24, 1822;" "a bill making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands;" "the bill to continue in force an act, entitled, 'An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces,' passed the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces;" "a bill further to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia;" "a bill making further appropriations for the military service of the U. States for the year 1823;" "a bill for the punishment of piracy;" "a joint resolution concerning Florida Indians;" were *severally* read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal so much of an act, passed the 18th day of April, 1806, as limits the price of lands in the state of Tennessee;" was read a third time and passed.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the act for organizing the government of the territory of Florida.

Mr. Johnston having renewed the motion *in the house* which he withdrew when the bill was before the committee last evening, (requiring the governor to deliver to the governor of Louisiana original title papers) delivered the reasons for urging this amendment; and Mr. Dwight gave the reasons why he thought it ought not to be adopted.

On the question to agree to the amendment it was determined in the negative.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

EVENING SESSION.

The house resumed its sitting at six o'clock.

The bill from the senate "to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports," was read a third time, and finally passed.

The engrossed bill, "to amend the act for organizing the government of the territory of Florida" was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. F. Johnson, of Ky. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Hill in the chair, and took up the bill further to regulate the post office department.

Mr. F. Johnson proposed to amend the bill, by striking from its first section, the words "from the seat of justice in one township, to the seat of justice in another;" (the object of which amendment was to except post lines of this discription, from the general rule of abolishing all routes, the nett proceeds of which do not amount to one-third of the expense of conveying the mail thereon.)

Some discussion having arisen on this amendment, in the course of which Mr. M'Coy, Mr. Rhea, Mr. Moore, of Alab. and Mr. Vance, opposed the amendment, and Mr. Tracy supported it.

After some conversation—

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. considering this an important bill, moved that the committee rise. The question being put on this motion, it was decided in the negative.

The debate on the amendment proposed by Mr. F. Johnson was resumed, and was supported by him, and opposed by Mr. Ross, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Rhea; when,

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the committee rose, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The house next resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Ross in the chair, on the bill to alter and establish certain post routes.

On this bill, as usual, a good deal of debate took place: various amendments were proposed to it, which generally prevailed.

The house was not fully attended; and there was some difficulty in keeping a quorum in the house. At last, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house, with sundry amendments; and then

The house adjourned.

Thursday, February 27.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the select committee appointed to inquire who committed the act of suppressing certain passages of documents transmitted to the house, made a report in relation thereto, recommending that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the inquiry committed to it; which report and resolution were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hemphill, from the committee to which was referred the memorial of several banking institutions and insurance companies in the state of South-Carolina, and a memorial of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, praying for certain laws in relation to the bank, and for certain alterations in their charter, made a long report thereon, concluding with a resolution that the committee be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill in relation to the Bank of the United States; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The following bills were received from the senate:

A bill to establish an armory on the western waters;

A bill "to enable the holders of French, British, and Spanish titles to lands within the state of Louisiana, which has not been recognised as valid by the government of the United States, to institute proceedings to try the validity thereof, and for other purposes."

These bills were read and committed.

The engrossed bill to amend the act to establish a territorial government in the territory of Florida, and for other purposes, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill supplementary to the acts granting pensions to the soldiers of the revolution, and agreed to all of them, with the exception of the amendment which proposes a reduction of 20 per cent. from the amount of all the revolutionary pensions.

On the question of concurring in this amendment, a short debate arose, in which Messrs. Wright, Cocke, and Allen, of Mass. strenuously and feelingly opposed the amendment; Mr. Farrelly also made some remarks against it; and Mr. Edwards, of N. C. spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. moved so to amend the amendment as to make it provide simply, that, from September next, *the pensions of the officers shall be reduced to the amount allowed to the soldiers.*

Mr. Colden, not wishing to consume time, in arguing *this* amendment, would merely ask the yeas and nays on the question, but the call was not sustained.

A motion was then unsuccessfully made to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Rhea opposed, at some length, the proposition to reduce the pensions. When he finished—

Mr. Tracy observed, that he believed the question was fully understood by the house, and, as an interminable debate might arise, he moved the previous question.

The call was sustained by the house—ayes 79; and

The previous question (viz. Shall the main question now be put?) was accordingly put, and carried.

The effect of the previous question is, to supecede all intermediate or pending motions, amendments, &c. and bring up the main question on the original proposition—this, of couse, was on concurring with the senate in their amendment; and the question was taken on concurring, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—yeas 56, nays 102.

So the amendment was *disagreed to.*

An engrossed bill "to authorise and empower the secretary of the department of the treasury to dispose of all the public lots and other property belonging to the United States, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for its concurrence.

A bill from the senate to authorize the building of certain light-houses, light vessels, and beacons, and for other purposes, therein mentioned," was read twice and committed.

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being a bill to discontinue certain post roads, and to establish others. All the amendments made to the bill in committee, with the exception of one or two, were concurred in by the house.

Some time was spent in further debate on the amendments, &c. Finally, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair.

The committee took up the bill authorizing the laying out and opening certain public roads, leading to the territory of Florida.

The blanks in the bill having been filled up,

The committee then took up the bill, amending and supplementary to the acts "for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida.

Mr. Rankin moved to amend it, by inserting the following words, "Treaty of Versailles, of 1783, between the British and Spanish governments.

Mr. Hamilton moved to amend this amendment, as follows, "or which were good and valid by the laws of nations."

Mr. Rankin and Mr. Hernandez earnestly opposed this amendment of Mr. Hamilton's, who as warmly supported it.

Finally the question was taken on agreeing to it, and determined in the negative.

The amendment of Mr. Rankin was then agreed to.

The house concurred in the amendments made to the two bills, made in committee, and they were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

EVENING SITTING.

At 7 o'clock the house resumed its sitting.

The engrossed bill "to establish an additional land office in the territory of Michigan," and a "bill to discontinue certain post routes, and to establish others," were read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, all the orders of the day preceding a bill concerning invalid pensions were suspended. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Lanthrop in the chair, and took up the said bill. The committee went through the bill, and reported it with amendments. The house having concurred in the amendments of the committee, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill "to authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida," and the bill amending and supplementary to the act "for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of public lands in Florida;" were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for its concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Plumer, of New-Hampshire, the house went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Ball in the chair, and took up the bill to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d of February, 1819. The bill being reported in the house, the amendments were concurred in; and being engrossed, was ordered to a third reading, passed, and was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Several bills were passed of a private nature.

It was then ascertained that the senate had adjourned; and on the question being put to the speaker, it appeared to be his opinion that no bill now passed, could, under the rules of the house, be sent to the senate; and it also appearing that a quorum of the members was not present;

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Friday, February 28.

Several committees were discharged from the further consideration of subjects before them.

Mr. Fuller moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, as far as the public interest will permit, what measures have been taken to remove or annul the illegal and intended blockade of the ports of the Spanish main; to obtain restitution of vessels of the United States captured by Spanish privateers fitted out in Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands, under pretext of breach of the said blockade; and to prevent such illegal and unwarrantable captures hereafter.

The resolution lies on the table one day.

Mr. Condict offered the following resolution, which, being of a character with the preceding one, must lie on the table one day:

Resolved, That the post master general be instructed to report, at an early period of the next session of congress, what further measures are necessary to provide for a more equitable compensation to deputy post masters, according to the duties and services rendered by them.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Mercer, prefaced a motion to take up the following resolution, with some remarks on the propriety and necessity of effecting the great and important national object contemplated by the adoption of this measure, &c.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to prosecute, from time to time, such negociations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

Mr. Mercer's motion of consideration was then taken and decided in the affirmative—ayes 68.

After *Mr. Mercer* had delivered his sentiments at some length, with energy and feeling, upon the general subject of suppressing the slave trade, and on the policy of investing the president of the United States with the power proposed to be given him by the resolution.

Mr. Woodson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion, *Mr. Mercer* called for the yeas and nays; and this call was sustained.

Mr. Woodson, then, at the suggestion of a gentleman sitting near him, modified his motion so as to move to postpone the further consideration of the motion, until *Monday* next.

Mr. Hooks moved to lay the resolution on the table—a motion which has precedence and which precludes debate.

The question was taken on the motion to lay it on the table and negatived.

The motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution was renewed; and,

On the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Wright, of Md. then claimed the floor, and spoke at some length on the merits of the question involved in their resolution, strongly asserting the necessity of adopting some effectual measures for the total abolition of this odious traffic. Mr. W. spoke with considerable vehemence and zeal against the slave trade, but, being of opinion that no convention with other nations could make the engaging in this trade *piracy*, proposed an amendment to alter the phraseology of the resolution in this respect.

When Mr. W. concluded—

Mr. Burrows, of Connecticut, required the *previous question*, and in this call he was sustained by a majority of the members. The previous question was put and carried, and then,

The main question (on *agreeing* to the resolution, as above stated) was taken by yeas and nays and decided as follows:—Yeas 131, Nays 9.

A number of bills from the senate were read a first and second time, and committed.

The bill from the senate extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys, was read a first and second time, and being amended, was ordered to a third reading, and afterwards finally passed.

The house, then, on motion of Mr. Breckenridge, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Hill in the chair.

The committee took up, on the motion of Mr. Newton, the bill for erecting certain light-houses, and constructing certain light vessels, beacons, &c.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the enacting clause, to determine whether the house would go on to expend more money at this time on objects of this description.

Against this motion, Mr. Newton, Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Sergeant, protested, asserted the value of these aids to navigation, and denied that the expenditure upon these objects had even nearly equalled the amount of tonnage and light-money specially levied and collected for these purposes.

The motion of Mr. Cocke was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Farrelly moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation of 150 dollars, to enable the president to cause to be examined the mouth of the harbor of Presqu' isle, on Lake Erie, and spoke for some time in support of the motion.

The amendment was agreed to.

The committee having gone through this bill—

The committee took up the bill from the senate to establish a national armory on the western waters.

Mr. Ross moved to amend the bill by requiring an engineer, which the bill contemplates creating, to examine and report to congress, instead of to the president of the United States, as provided by the bill.

A good deal of debate took place on this amendment.

On the question to agree to the amendment, it was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Ross then moved to strike out of the bill the sum of $25,000, and insert, in lieu thereof, 5,000; which motion was agreed to.

After some further debate the committee rose.

The first of the above two bills, amended in the committee, was agreed to in the house, and was read a third time and passed.

Some debate occurred on the amendment, agreed to in the committee, to the bill to established an armory on the western warers.

The question on coocurring was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

The house adjourned, at half past 5.

From a late London Paper.

Earthquake in Syria.

We lay before the public an extract from the official communications of Mr. Barker, the consul at Aleppo, to the Levant Company, describing the late dreadful earthquakes in Syria. The loss of life, the number of mained and wounded, the destruction of property, the length of time during which the shocks have been continued, the diseases to which the expose of the people to the sun by day, and the cold dews by night have given rise—all give to this calamity a peculiarly awful character. We doubt whether the famous earthquake at Lisbon, was productive of the same extent of misery. We are sure the sympathy of the public will be deeply excited by the perusal.

EXTRACTS.

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept 13.

"It has fallen to my lot to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria, into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulty and distress.

"On the 18th of August, at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlid, Liha, Gisser, Shohr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village and every detached cottage in this Pashalic, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in ten or twelve seconds, entirely ruined by an earthquake, and are become heaps of stone and rubbish—in which, on the lowest computation, 20,000 human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded! The extreme points, where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabeker and Merkab, 12 leagues south of Lautchin, Aleppo and Scanderoon, Killis and Kahn Shekoou.—All within these points have suffered so nearly equally, except Orfa and Latacinia, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno and Cyprus.

"To the east of Diabekir, and north of Killis, I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon, but at no place to my knowledge, has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

There was nothing remarkable in the weather or state of the atmosphere. Edifices, on the summit of the highest mountains, were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

"It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scenes of horror that were simultaneously passing on the dreadful night of the 18th of August. The awful darkness, the continuance of the most violent shocks at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair of that long night, cannot be described. When at length the morning dawned, and the return of light permitted the people to quit the spot on which they had been providentially saved, a most effecting scene ensued.

"You might have seen many unaccustomed to pray, some prostrate, some on their knees adoring their Maker. Others there were running into one another's arms, rejoicing in their existence. An air of cheerfulness and brotherly love animated every countenance.

"In a public calamity, in which the Turk, the Jew, the Christian, the Idolator, were indiscriminately victims, or objects of the care of an impartial Providence, every one for a time forgot his religious animosities, and what was a still more universal feeling in that joyful moment, every one looked upon the heaviest losses with the greatest indifference. But as the sun's rays increased, they were gradually reminded of the natural wants of shelter and of food, and became at length alive to the full extent of the dreary prospect before them; for a greater mass of human misery has not been often produced by any of the convulsions of nature. A month has now elapsed, and the shocks continue to strike terror into every breast night and day. The fear that they may not cease before the rainy season commences, has induced those whose business cannot allow of their quitting the ruins of their towns, instead of rebuilding their houses, to construct temporary hovels of wood without the walls, and many families who thought themselves before this calamity, straitly lodged in a dozen of apartments, now exult in the prospect of passing the winter in a single room 20 feet square.

The spacious mansion that has been the residence of the British consul at Aleppo, for 230 years is completely ruined. The houses of all the other public agents and private individuals at Aleppo, have been likewise entirely ruined. At Aleppo, the Jews suffered the most on account of their quarter being badly built with narrow lanes. Out of a population of less than 3,000 souls 600 lives were lost. Of the Europeans, only one person of note, Signor Esdra di Piccotto, Austrian consul-general, and 10 or 12 women and children perished, but the greater part are now suffering from ophthalmia and dysenteries occasioned by their being exposed to the excessive heats of the day and the cold dews of the night. When it is considered, that two-thirds of the families in Aleppo have neither the means of making a long journey, to remove to a town, out of the effect of the earthquake, nor of building a shed to keep off the rain, it is impossible to conceive all the misery to which they are doomed the ensuing winter.

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept. 20, 1822.

"I am sorry to say that shocks of the earthquake continue to be felt to this day, the 38th after the principal shock, and no change has taken place in the state of desolation which that dreadful catastrophe has produced."

October 18.

Till the 9th inst. slight shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt; since that day they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety from that dreadful calamity is not restored, and although the rains and cold weather render our sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls."

On the 16th October, a tremendous Volcano poured forth stones and lava from a mountain situated in the Beanjean Regencies, about 200 miles from Batavia, a seaport on the north coast of Java. Five thousand natives were buried by stones and ashes. Three hundred have been found most dreadfully burnt, and but faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of most of them. This place was one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated sections of the interior of this rich island.—Coffee and rice grew luxuriantly and plentifully there.

Norfolk, February 22.

Latest from Havana.—Capt. Banks, of the schr. Pilot, arrived here this morning in 10 days from Havana, informs us that great excitement had been produced at that place in consequence of the capture of the Ninfa Catalana, (sent into this port) by the United States brig Spark. An American gentleman, Mr. Galliard, from Charleston, was butchered in a most shocking manner, a few days before capt. B. sailed, for having observed "that commodore Porter would soon be amongst them." A midshipman and boats crew from the Spark, attempted to land at Havana, but were prevented by a mob which collected on the wharf and assailed them with a shower of brick bats, glass bottles, &c. One of the boats' crew was wounded by a bottle thrown by one of the mob.

The U. S. brig Spark, capt. Wilkinson, sailed from Havana 8th inst. for Vera Cruz, officers and crew all in good health. Markets very dull for all kinds of American produce.

Capt. Paddock arrived at Georgetown, S. C. from Jam. brings information that twenty men were tried for piracy while he was there, and that fifteen of them were condemned to death, and were to be hanged on the day of his sailing. These pirates were taken on the coast of Cuba by captain Godfrey and lieut. Geary, of the British navy.

Charleston Mercury.

Capt. Bassett, of the Victory, at New-York, from Matanzas, informs that the pirates had become bolder and more numerous, and that in the streets of Matanzas the Americans were frequently knocked down, robbed and insulted. It was thought they intended to make an effort to take the U. S. schr. Grampus, as on the night of the 18th Jan. a number of boats full of men had got together, when the Grampus beat to quarters and the boats dispersed them.

Pirate Defeated.—The schooner Rolla, captain Vaughan, arrived yesterday in 14 days from Matanzas, was detained several days in consequence of a piratical schr. cruizing off the harbor. An armed American brig, with two others in company, who had left Matanzas some days before, were intercepted in sight of the harbor, when an engagement ensued, which lasted about 15 or or 20 minutes; the pirate hauled off. The boat from Havana brought accounts that the U. S. frigate Congress, after being supplied with cables and anchors by the Spark, went into Havana on the 8th inst.—*Balt. Amer. Feb.* 16.

The schooner Weymouth, John Le Fort, arrived at Mobile on the first of February, from Havana. Spoke on the 22d of January, the British frigate Active, from Vera Cruz, who informed, that Iturbide had been massacred, and that Vera Cruz was besieged by a military force when the Active sailed.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 12.

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature of Maryland, authorising the treasurer to subscribe 50,000 dollars to the capital stock of the Chesapeak and Delaware Canal Company, when 225,000 dollars shall be subscribed for by other sources. An order has also passed, directing the survey of a route for a canal from the city of Baltimore to the Potomac river, at or near the Monocaco, and another directing the survey of a route for a canal from the city of Baltimore to the Susquehannah, near the Carawago falls.

In Massachusetts a law has been passed imposing a fine of 10,000 dollars upon any person who shall sell, offer to sell, advertise or cause to be advertised for sale, any lottery tickets, or shall draw or be concerned in drawing of any lottery not authorised by the laws of that state.

Beaufort County Agricultural Society.—We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the constitution of the 'Beaufort County Agricultural Society,' considering the institution calculated to be productive of general good and particularly beneficial to the cultivators of our soil, whom we cordially recommend to contribute their countenance and support. In the northern and middle states the excellent effects of similar associations are generally acknowledged, where the farmers are most zealous in their exertions to extend their usefulness. Our brother planters in this portion of the country, we hope, will be ambitious to emulate their praise-worthy example. We would respectfully suggest the propriety of awarding for premiums some articles of plate, instead of money—the reasons are obvious, and we humbly conceive, would be preferable to the present plan. *Wash. Rec.*

Shocking!—A man of the name of Williams, of Nash County, on Thursday week, having some dispute with his brother-in-law, named Westray, in relation to an unsettled account between them, struck him a blow with his axe with such force, as to have occasioned his death on the Saturday following. *Register.*

The Georgia commissioners appointed to form a treaty with the Cherokee Indians (says the Milledgeville Southern Recorder,) returned home we understand without effecting their object. These Indians are said to be decidedly averse to making any cession of their territory—and are reported to have instructed their chiefs not, on the peril of their lives, to cede a foot of land.

The extensive cotton factory at Meredith bridge, N. H. has been destroyed by fire—loss estimated at 30,000 dollars. Three young women, at work in an upper story, leaped from the window, and were much hurt—one having both her legs and her back broke.

The Creek Indian who lately murdered Littlebury Champain, of Monroe county, has been apprehended and executed by his countrymen.—This summary punishment evinces a disposition on the part of our red brethren to sustain the friendly relations that we have endeavoured to cultivate, and is an evidence that they do not lack a natural sense of justice. *Savannah Rep.*

The Floridas.—The East Florida Herald estimates the number of acres in East Florida at 40 millions, and in West Florida at 10 millions. East Florida is 350 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 50 miles at the Cape, to 240 miles on the Georgia frontier. West Florida is 150 miles long, and has an average breadth of 40 miles. A great part of the soil of West Florida is said to be barren, while that of East Florida is adapted to the culture of sugar, rice, corn, oranges, &c. Cattle and swine are easily raised—the latter fatten on a root that grows spontaneously. The river St. John's runs through the centre of the country for more than two hundred miles, and is abundantly stored with fish.

Baltimore.—Dr. James Smith announces in the National Intelligencer, that the small pox which has existed for some time in Baltimore, has been completely extirpated, and that there is scarcely an individual to be found in the city liable to take it, vaccination has been so universally resorted to by the citizens.

Vaccine Inoculation.—It is a very remarkable circumstance, that since vaccine inoculation has become general, as a substitute for small pox, we scarcely ever see or hear of those eruptive disorders to which the term of varicella or chicken-pox has been somewhat vaguely applied. The fact no one will dispute; but opinion does not seem quite so unanimous as to the explanation of which the circumstance is susceptible. Dr. Thompson maintains, and we think justly, that all varioloid diseases spring from one source; and that the modified small-pox which so frequently follows vaccination, and the chicken-pox of former times, are in fact the same distemper, rendered different in their complexional character by the present mild mode of inoculating—inoculating we say; for it would seem that even the genuine vaccine virus is but a modification of the small-pox poison, disarmed greatly of its noxious power by its having become the disease of a brute animal.

[Quarterly Review.

Twelve millions four hundred and seventy eight thousand *Segars* were imported in the last year into the United States. It is calculated, says the Philadelphia Democratic Press, that the value of all sorts of segars consumed in the United States in one year is about fifty millions of dollars.

Rochester, (N. Y.) Feb. 11.

"Brighton against the world!"—Hon. Merwin, of Brighton, on a wager of $10, went into the woods on Saturday last, and cut and corded one cord of four foot wood in *fifty-five minutes!!* Mr. M. selected two peach trees, making about half a cord each, which he fell, cut, split, and corded, in fifty-five minutes. This is an instance of despatch, altogether unprecedented in the annals of chopping.

A work, lately published at Paris, describing the burying ground of Lachaise, contains a particular description of 900 tombs, remarkable for their structure, their inscriptions, or the celebrated names they perpetuate. The cemetery was consecrated in 1804. From that time to the year 1820, eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-four bodies have been buried there, and 15,000 monuments have been erected.

By a late report of the Methodists Episcopal Church, it appears, that the total number of Methodists, in Great Britain and her dependencies is 252,570, and the number of travelling preachers there, 970. In the United States, west of the Alleghany, there are more than one hundred and five thousand members, about four hundred travelling, and nearly one thousand local preachers.

A letter from Washington of the 15th ult. says, "Mr. M'Duffie has taken his seat, but appears quite wo-begone and depressed."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
March	5	52	54	60
	6	59	69	70
	7	40	55	60
	8	—	—	—
	9	52	72	72
	10	42	42	42
	11	56	41	46

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Moses M'Cown vs. *Joseph M'Murray.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M'Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months that unless the said Joseph M'Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson vs. *Edward Robson.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's deman

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

James Carrington vs. *John J. Carrington, admr. and others.* } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the TENTH DAY's DRAWING of the *HILLSBOROUGH*

MASONIC LOTTERY,

Now drawing under the superintendance of the Managers.

☞ Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

No. 2327, being the last drawn, is entitled to the capital prize of 5000 dollars.

41		134		2321		398	5
1807	5	1486		475	5	4601	5
1455		4266		4605	5	2035	
1756		2278		1970		1558	5
79		3401	5	3080	5	4394	
3909		3214		1196		3020	5
1828		1331		332		331	
2529		2455		1160	5	2886	5
614		728		3041	5	1512	5
2574	5	1294	5	379	5	3132	5
1562	5	1147	5	1496	5	2177	
803	5	4067	5	3155		4737	
448		443		4677	5	4617	
3973		1613	10	854	5	4668	5
2047	5	1008		3634	5	3243	5
1642		1647	5	1621		1599	
3784	5	1504		3979	5	4293	5
3591	5	4065		1888		4603	5
1054		234		315	5	1417	
1495	5	4637	5	2170	5	4123	
4735	5	1170		2347		1407	
2691	5	4502		4614		4193	
4619	5	1641		573	5	1935	5
779		261	5	2682		323	
4274	5	1366	5	2655	5	1215	5
4594	5	2316	5	1889	5	3551	
1480		3307	10	2449		3438	
1847	5	2456	5	1744		4885	5
1072	5	209	5	2461		1861	
4972		2716		455		2896	5
2645		2973		3907	5	16	5
205	5	1573	5	4571		1075	
3776		1396	5	3420		3115	10
2507		3426		2618	5	1629	
4591	5	3113	5	4728		4824	5
1350	5	1116	5	1577		4471	
4149	5	2095	5	1924		4959	5
3216		3816	5	3162	5	2841	
4520	5	1222		2596		523	5
1402		4908		4041		370	5
4516		1549	5	1850	5	603	
1155	5	83		1469	5	4460	
2601		1325	5	1698	5	319	5
654	5	140	5	490	5	284	5
4082		4357		1566	5	375	
1479	5	251		1769		138	5
2239	5	2088		2807		2847	
2305		3408	5	1901	5	4940	5
1061	5	1460	5	4572	5	370	5
453	5	4931	5	496		1848	
598		4035		1004		3806	5
2197		4538	5	2817		669	
4733	5	101		1206	5	3743	
1900		88		1221		1724	
3535	5	4426		4114		1667	
412		2805	5	2069		2084	
272	5	1205	5	1483		2172	
4694		2898		4084	5	151	
130		981		119	5	4656	5
2861	5	2352	5	3839		337	5
2054		644		4602	5	1109	
3032	5	1037	5	4440		4525	
1822		632		1704	5	1580	
4949		3282		4380	5	2554	
244		124		3762		2502	5
4487	5	98		1662	5	2331	5
1858		1525		4539		4061	5
759		4823	5	4500	10	3312	
1488		1493		1502	5	2905	
1656	5	1473	5	3532	5	2117	
1823		2045	5	2975		4810	
4724		742		4638		3723	
690		3732		2792		3004	5
172		2568	5	4513	5	2423	
3507	5	3526		2478	5	2289	5
3933		4562	10	4290		1582	
259	10	1340	5	1203		2771	
3518	5	1869	5	3048	5	3263	5
3083		2623		3481		28	5
434	5	1	5	2010		3955	
781	5	3238		4117	5	3128	5
3522	5	2856		3197		3503	
3021		364	5	1113		3070	5
4558		3519	5	3721		1532	
3767	5	3303		1301	5	4681	5
3975		2393		2832	5	3277	5
3153		1631	5	3859	5	1492	5
805		4897	5	2004		3956	5
3775		3559	5	4553	5	2188	
1050	5	321		1945	5	2317	
1058	5	4964	5	1651		631	5
4122	5	4556		3166		133	5
2707	5	4148	5	1880	5	4610	5
2055	5	744	5	4295		478	5
3130		3014		2280	5	4008	
1506	5	1296	5	3252		470	
2694	5	1789		3511	5	1712	
4952	5	3300	5	1535		61	5
1522		401	5	2046	5	1700	
1543	5	2636		2822	5	1456	
1989		4725	5	18	5	2308	5
2812	5	825	5	63	5	1245	5
491	5	3770	5	161	5	520	
3548		923		4616	10	404	5
2426	10	2169	5	1132	5	4490	
1986	5	2261	5	1887		4876	5
743	5	978		687		739	
1154		4834	5	4812	5	4260	
4971	5	4	96 10	823		1358	
1867		1288	5	4701	5	39	5
4168	5	2835	5	4682		3154	5
3793	5	820		3642		3587	5
597		1165		1713		2032	
693	5	2607		3579		845	
2466		501	5	4729	5	176	5
1596	5	4653		1687	5	3262	10
3980	50	1207		2570	5	2608	5
2377	5	1741		733		2711	5
3737		2961	5	1856		2221	
3802		4329		3577	5	2077	
2222	5	3079		4577		2087	
717		4234		4406		1443	5
286	10	1547	5	2878		3455	
4781		2271	5	746	5	1178	
713		3880	5	3129	5	2227	10

March 12. 61—

SELF-EXAMINATION.

Thou 'rt growing old, thy head is gray,
Life, like a spectre, glides away;
The evening shades are gathering fast,
The fleeting day will soon be past.

Thus on the verge of life's decline,
"Be solemn recollection mine,"
Review the hours for ever gone,
The hour of death comes hastening on.

Ah! has improvement, conscience, say,
Kept pace with life's advancing day?
Have all the hours thou hast enjoy'd,
To the best purpose been employ'd?

How much has pass'd in airy dreams,
In idle, visionary schemes?
But though this time was spent amiss,
How much was spent much worse than this?

Has not thy breast with anger burn'd,
And ill for ill have oft return'd?
Nay, hast thou not misunderstood,
And evil hast return'd for good?

Hast thou been thankful to that Power
Who saved thy life in danger's hour?
With blessings who has crown'd thy days?
Say what returns of grateful praise?

When he chastised, think, hast thou then
Submissive to his chast'ning been?
Say, didst thou not aloud repine,
When Heaven had cross'd some fond design?

Or, if thy speech has been restrain'd
Has not a secret murmuring pain'd?
Has envy ne'er thy breast annoy'd
At good which other's have enjoy'd?

Hast thou been kind to all thy friends,
Not seeking merely selfish ends?
And hast thou, from thy early youth,
Adhered to plain and simple truth?

Were all thy dealings strictly just,
And faithful always to thy trust?
Have those who watch'd thee never found
Thy footsteps on forbidden ground?

Hast thou been thankful for that light
Which Heaven hath shed o'er nature's night?
Hast thou the gospel rightly prized,
And ne'er its sacred truths despised?

Say, hast thou kept thy heart from sin,
Has all been pure and right within?
Didst thou in secret, always be,
As seeing Him, who seeth thee?

The past review'd with solemn care,
Will call for penitence, and prayer
To Him alone who can forgive,
And bid the penitent to live.

From the Emporium.

THE PET LAMB.

Every one who has been at Alesbury, has heard the story of the Pet Lamb. Many summers ago, a sweet little blue eyed girl was to be seen, each morning as soon as the dew was off the grass, sporting in the meadow, along the brook that runs between the village and the river, with the only companion in which she appeared to take delight, a beautiful snow white Lamb. It was the gift of a deceased sister.—and the little girl was now an orphan. Her family had been wealthy and respectable in early life, when they resided in Philadelphia; but her father, having met with some severe losses in trade, went to try his fortune in the East Indies, and the first news the family received afterwards was of his decease in Java. They were destitute, and being driven from the city by the breaking out of a malignant disease, were thrown by chance into the residence of a venerable old lady, who, having buried the mother and sister, came up to Alesbury to spend her remaining days with her only charge, this engaging orphan. Left in this situation thus early in life, no wonder, poor girl, that she loved her little lamb, the living token of a sister's affection, for that sister's sake; no wonder that all the affections of her innocent heart should cling to the last object left to her desolate youth, and grow fresher and fresher as the grass grew greener over the sod that pressed the ashes of her kindred friends.

The little creature was perfectly tame, and would follow its young mistress when permitted, through the village, wherever she went; and when she used to go to the school on the village green it would run after her and lie down in the shade of the trees until she was ready to return home with it. She washed its soft fleece and fed it with her own hands every day; and so faithful was she always in her attention to her pretty favourite that the villagers all loved her, and many a warm hope was expressed that she, like that helpless lamb, might find a friend and devoted protector, when the friend who was now her foster mother, and was fast wasting away beneath the weight of years, should go down to the shades of the still tomb, and leave her, young and inexperienced, in a world of selfishness and vice.

During the time her kind parent lived, Clarissa was treated as a daughter. Contiguous to their dwelling was the residence of a well living farmer, whose little son used frequently to clamber over the style into the meadow to see Clarissa and her lamb, and in process of time their young hearts became knit together by a tie more tender than that which binds a brother and sister. It was thought they would be married—and they perhaps thought so too, for Charles' father often hinted that a union of the two *places* would be a delightful thing.—But the old lady died; and her will fell into the hands of rogues who destroyed it and succeeded in getting possession of the property.

This was the death-blow of Clarissa's hopes; the intercourse between her and Charles was instantly broken off by his father—he was sent to a medical school at a distance, and she was forced to put herself out to service among families who had scarcely before presumed themselves entirely her equals. It was a bitter fortune, but she bore it with heroic fortitude at first, for still she received through a private channel, frequent and affectionate letters from her brother Charles, as she called the young companion of her brighter fortunes; and still she had her little favourite lamb. But at last this secret correspondence was discovered and broken off, and all possibility of further intercourse prevented; and last of all they took from her her only remaining friend and favorite, the memorial of a dying sister's love—her little pet lamb. She tried all the means in her power to prevent the separation, but in vain; the only privilege granted her was to have her name "Clarissa Beaumont —Alesbury;" marked on its fleece in beautiful gold letters, and then she kissed it for the last time, and saw it delivered to a drover who was proceeding with a large stock to the city.

For a month the deserted and unfortunate girl gave herself up to the destroying influence of a melancholy spirit; sickness and sorrow preyed upon her delicate frame—she was no longer the gay and sportive belle of the village, attracting the admiration of all. Often at the parties of her old associates she now stood a poor unnoticed servant, and she felt how bitter a portion was cheerless poverty when it invades and takes possession of hearts once rich and happy; she felt with how much meanness and littleness of pride the world delights to trample, when it can, on every thing of virtue, or beauty that is superior to its own; she felt how treacherous was hope; how vain the promises of youth; how vanishing the friendships of an interested, and selfish world. But in process of time her native strength of mind, and that "untaught, innate philosophy," unknown to the low and vulgar, triumphed even over her misfortunes; she resolved that since it was the will of heaven to allot to her the humblest sphere in life, she would strive the better to improve her narrow privileges, and to resign herself to her fate without one rebellious murmur. She did so; but still she often shed a tear over the memory of her poor pet lamb.

We must now beg pardon of our Alesbury friends while we go with the reader on a little trip to Philadelphia. On the extensive commons which then lay towards the Schuylkill, a large collection of cattle was exhibited by a company of traders, and as the sight was a fine one, many persons from that city came out to see it. Among the rest was a gentleman whose demeanor and features were strikingly emblematic of deep and fixed sorrow; he walked slowly along, surveying with half down cast eye the moving, bustling group, his hands behind him. As he cast his eye over the passing flocks he thought he saw a lamb with the name of "Clarissa Beaumont" on its neck; and suddenly arousing as from a lethargy he plunged into the crowd and seized it; he was not mistaken in the name; and when he enquired about its history, and was told that it came from Alesbury, he purchased it, and had it conveyed to town. His conduct, which was wholly inexplicable to the bystanders who crowded round him at the time, was not rendered the less so to those who knew that the next day he set out in company with the lamb he had purchased, for the interior of Pennsylvania.

It was a holiday among the young people of Alsebury, on account of the anniversary of the birth day of my landlady of the inn's eldest daughter; and a large party were assembled round the tea-table, in the afternoon, in the full flow of hilarity and mirth.

Poor Clarissa Beaumont, the prettiest of them all, was there, not as a companion, but as a servant; the butt of every vulgar jest; secretly scorned, and openly insulted by those who were jealous of her splendid superiority of intellect and beauty of person and manners; and exposed to a hundred impertinent liberties from those who had once courted her favor and grown proud on receiving a smile from her sweet lips. She was there still treasuring up the bitter lesson that love and friendship and respect have no firm foundation in any thing but wealth; when a noble carriage and two beautiful bays drove up to the door of the inn. The attention of the company was arrested; all were at the window, and lo, and old gentleman stepped from it, while his servant handed out Clarissa Beaumont's pet lamb. The astonished girl flew out to embrace it; but before she could clasp its neck, the arms of the noble stranger were opened to encircle her; she fell into them, and fainted—it was her father! The report of his death in the Indies were unfounded; he had returned within a month to Philadelphia, with an ample fortune; and after having been led to suppose that all his family were deceased, this accident brought him to new life and joy, in the recovery of a darling child, the image of an idolized wife, and the last pledge of her fervent love.

The scene that followed may be imagined; Clarissa was again the angel of the village, but she treated the fulsome fawnings and congratulations of her old acquaintances with as little attention now, as she had their scoffs before. Her father took her in a few days to Philadelphia, where she lived in the bosom of luxury and splendour; yet still as amiable and lovely as she had ever been. And even then, true to her early affections, she did not forget her faithful Charles, whose heart had never changed through all his father's persecutions and her humiliation; but when his father lost his estate, and his family reduced to abject want, she married him, and restored them all to plenty and to happiness again.

From Professor Lindsly's Sermon on the Improvement of Time.

"A short life and a merry one," I know is the motto of some. But all such are regarded as fools by the wise men of this world, as well as by the candidates for a better.—"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die"—may be said and sung by the sensualist in his cups, with great spirit and glee among his sottish companions; but this brutish sentiment has never yet obtained currency with the mass even of this world's votaries. It has long since been discovered, that in order to make the best of the world; in order to enjoy the most of its pleasure and riches and honours, a long life of health and vigour and prosperity, is very important, and, in general, quite essential. The poor hapless rake, whose career is cut short at the age of twenty or thirty, is commonly pitied or ridiculed even by those who indulge in the same vices, but who contrive to keep within safer limits. While he is denounced and condemned by all who aim at, what they conceive to be, nobler objects. A vicious young man, (I use the term *vicious* in its worldy and worst acceptation,) finds no quarter any where, except among his young and vicious associates. And even they often contemplate, with a kind of malicious compassion, one and another of their number, whose emaciated form and haggard countenance testify that he is not long for this world. They daily behold him wasting away, but they hurry him along, and urge him into new and greater excesses; until they literally kill him in the midst of pleasure which he has long felt to be his curse and his ruin. Such a course can have no serious advocates. It is as contemptible as it is horrible.

INTEMPERANCE.

Extract from Mr. Condict's remarks, in Congress, on laying an increased duty on imported Liquors.

What is the *crying* sin, the besetting and the *besotting* sin of our country, which sinks us in our own estimation, and in the estimation of the civilized world? What is it that degrades and debases man below the level of the brute—that unfits him for the duties of social and domestic life? What is it that carries strife and contention into every neighbourhood? What invades the domestic circle, banishing conjugal affection, and sundering every tie of endearment? What entails poverty and wretchedness, and infamy, upon the innocent, literally "visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation?" What is it that wrings the tear from the eye of disconsolate beauty, and reddens its cheek with blushes? What is that which draws forth the midnight sigh, from the lonely and broken hearted mother, as she strives to cover her shivering infant with her scanty rags, or stifle the cries of hunger, by the charities of her neighbour? What inflicts disease in its most loathsome shape? What bloats and deforms the human countenance, and effaces the image of the Creator from his creature? What is it that sweeps, "as with the besom of destruction," more human victims to an untimely grave than sword and pestilence combined? —What fills your poor houses with paupers and your hospitals with invalids? What crowds your jails with criminals, and gives employment to the hangman? It is INTEMPERANCE in the use of spirituous liquors.

NOBLE REVENGE.

Two French noblemen, the Marquess de Valaze, and the count de Merci, were educated under the same masters, and reputed amongst all who knew them to be patterns of friendship, honor, courage, and sensibility. Years succeeded years, and no quarrel had ever disgraced their attachment; when, one unfortunate evening, the two friends having indulged freely in some fine Burgundy, repaired to a public coffee house, and there engaged in a game of backgammon. Fortune declared herself in favour of the marquess, and the count was in despair of success; in vain did he depend on the fickleness of the goddess, and that he should win her over to his side—for once she was constant. The marquess laughed with exultation at his unusual good luck.—The count lost his temper and once or twice upbraided the marquess for enjoying the pain which he saw excited in the bosom of his friend. At last, upon a fortunate throw of the marquess which gammoned his antagonist, the infuriated count threw the box and dice in the face of his brother soldier.

The whole company in the room were in amazement, and every gentleman present waited with impatience for the moment in which the marquess would sheath his sword in the bosom of the *now* repentant count.

"Gentlemen," cried the marquess, "I am a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I have received a blow from a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I know and I acknowledge the laws of honor, and will obey them. Every man who sees me, wonders why I am tardy in putting to death the author of my disgrace. But, gentlemen, the heart of that man is entwined with my own.—Our days, our education, our temperaments, and our friendships, are coeval. But, Frenchmen, I *will* stab him to the heart." So saying he threw his arms around his unhappy friend, and said, "My dear Merci, I forgive you, if you will deign to forgive me for the irritations I have given to a sensible mind, by the levity of my own. And now, gentlemen," added the marquess, "though I have interpreted the laws of honor my own way, if there remains one Frenchman in this room, who dares to doubt my resolution to resent even an improper smile at me, let him accompany me; my sword is by my side, to resent an affront, but not to murder a friend for whom I would die, and who sits there a monument of contrition and bravery, ready with me to challenge the rest of the room to deadly combat, if any man dare to think amiss even of this transaction."

The noble conduct of these true friends was applauded by the company present, who felt that "to err, was human; to forgive divine." The pardon of the count was sealed by the embraces of the marquess; and the king so for applauded both the disputants that he gave them the *cordon bleu*.

From the London Courier.

New mode of raising the Wind.

A well dressed man arrived, a short time since, at the Talbot Inn, Bristol, by one of the London coaches. He made some inquiries respecting the Exeter coach, by which he said he intended going the following day.—He ordered supper and his brandy and water, and went to bed. After breakfast next morning, the waiter gave him his bill, when to the waiter's surprise he declared he had no money. The landlord was called, who was not to be *done* easily, and he was about sending for an officer, when the gentleman begged he would not, and offered to leave some part of his dress. He actually took off his pantaloons and left them for his bill, which was about seven shillings, promising to redeem them on his return from Exeter, as he had no friend in Bristol to whom he could refer. He had a frock coat, and a good pair of drawers, and did not appear to feel the loss of his pantaloons. He went directly from the Talbot to the Bush, and there made the same inquiry respecting the western coaches; ordered his dinner and said he would remain there till next day, in order to go by the Exeter coach. In the mean time, it may be supposed he lived well. On the following morning he rang his bed room bell in a great hurry. When the servant came, he desired him to send his master, and exclaimed that he had been robbed of his pantaloons with 10*l*. 10*s*. in the pocket. When the master arrived he put himself in a great passion, and his story was readily believed. The landlord of the Bush became alarmed for the respectability of his house, and he returned him his money, sent for a tailor in the neighborhood to bring some pantaloons, and begged the story might not be made public.

It was concluded some of the passengers who had gone by the morning coaches had committed the robbery. It is needless to say the gentleman took himself off. The day following, the servants of the two inns meeting in the market the trick was soon discovered. The man has not since been heard of.

From the Looker On.

THE TRAVELLER.

The son of an old farmer, by some chance or other, had travelled through several remote countries, and as it is not uncommon in such cases, returned home much richer in lies than in knowledge. A few days after his arrival, he accompanied his father (a sensible shrewd old fellow) to a market at some distance from the village. It happened that a mastiff dog passed that way, which as soon as the strippling beheld, 'Bless me! father, said he, this dog puts me in mind of one I saw in my travels, at least as large as the largest of our cart horses. "What you tell me,' replies the farmer gravely, 'astonishes me; but don't imagine that in this country we are wholly without prodigies: by and by we shall come to a bridge, which we shall be obliged to pass, and which is much more extraordinary than the dog of which you have been talking. They say it is the work of some Witch. All I know of it is this; that there lies a stone in the middle of it, against which one is sure to stumble as one passes on, and break at least a leg, if it so happen that one has lied in the course of the day.' The youth was a little startled at this strange account. 'At what a rate you are walking, father!—but to return to this dog, how large did I say? as your largest horse?—Nay, for that matter, I believe it might be saying a little too much; for I recollect it was but six months old:—but I would be upon oath that it was as big as a heifer.' Here the story rested, till they were a mile or two advanced on their way. The young man was far from being comfortable. The fatal bridge appears at a distance.—'Hear me, my dear father; indeed the dog, of which I have been speaking, was very large, but perhaps not quite as large as a heifer; I am sure, however, it was larger than a calf.' At length they arrived at the foot of the bridge. The father passes on, without a word. The son stops short. 'Ah! father,' says he, 'you cannot be such a simpleton as to believe that I have seen a dog of such a size; for since I needs must speak the truth, the dog I met in my travels was about as big as the dog we saw an hour or two ago.'

In order to prevent our being deceived, and run away with by persons who appear lively at first sight, we should accustom ourselves to discriminate carefully, whether it is not the *animal* only that is lively and the man dull.

To desire little makes poverty equal with riches. He who wants, is not rich; nor he who wants not, poor. Riches are not to be measured by their use; I cannot call large possessions rich, but so much as is conducive to comfort.

Speaking without thinking, is shooting without taking aim.